The Saturday Gazette.

BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.

WILLIAM P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor. | OFFICE,
CHARLES M. DAVIS, Associate Editor. | Bloomfield, N. J.

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, EDUCATION, GENERAL NEWS AND LOCAL INTERESTS. $2.00 A YEAR—IN ADVANCE

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THE

SATURDAY GAZETTE,

BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.

BELLEVILLE, CALDWELL AND VE[illegible] NA,

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, EDUCATION, POLITICS, GENERAL NEWS, AND ESPECIALLY OF LOCAL INTERESTS.

All PUBLIC and LOCAL questions, including political and social, sanitary and reformatory, educational and industrial topics, will be clearly presented and fully and fairly discussed.

It is intended and expected to make it not only acceptable and interesting to the general reader, but of special value to citizens of Essex county and of real importance to every resident of Bloomfield, Montclair, Caldwell, Belleville and Verona.

Nothing will be admitted to its columns that is unworthy of cordial welcome to every family circle.

Settled *Clergymen in the county and all Public School Teachers* in the county will receive the paper gratuitously by sending their address to our office. *No postage to subscribers within the County of Essex.*

To ADVERTISERS it should prove a valuable medium. Our circulation extends to every part of Essex county, and considerably elsewhere.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS will be received and forwarded by the Postmaster, who will be allowed to retain 50 cents as commissions on new subscribers, also at our office in Bloomfield, or may be addressed by mail, to

WM. P. LYON, *Editor and Proprietor*, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Banks, Insurance, &c.

North Ward National Bank

OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

THIS institution commenced business on the 24th of February last, in the Rhodes Building, No. 445 Broad street, nearly opposite the M. & E. R. R. Depot. It is very conveniently located for residents of Bloomfield, Montclair and vicinity who may desire to have banking facilities in Newark.

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jy26 1y

PEOPLES Savings Institution,

445 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

APRIL 15th, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers held this day, a dividend at the rate of 7 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FREE OF ALL TAXES was declared on all deposits entitled thereto on the first of May, payable on and after May 18th.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal from May 1st. Deposits made on or before May 3d., will draw interest from May 1st.

This institution will remove on or about April 25th to its new Banking room, number 448 Broad St., under the Continental Hotel.

H. M. RHODES, *President*.
WM. N. RANDALL, *Treasurer*
July 26

THE MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

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Continues to issue Policies of Insurance upon first-class lives. The membership of this Company is limited to one hundred thousand persons. On the 31st day of December 1873, there were 84,416 Policies in force.

The Total Assets of the Company, were—$65,609,837.67.

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It is believed that no Company in this country or abroad offers equal advantages to insurers in respect of security economy of management and large returns by way of dividends.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the Company directly, or to any of its Agents.

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WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD, PAINT. OILS &c.

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May.2-bum

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DENTIST,

No. 1 GREAT JONES ST., near Broadway, NEW YORK.

Laughing Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth. sep27

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Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College),

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Successor to Reed & McKirgan.

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Gold Fillings a Specialty.

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SWAN QUILL Action.

SPENCERIAN

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These Pens are comprised in 15 numbers: of the NUMBER ONE PEN alone we sold more than

5,000,000

In 1873.

and the sale is continually increasing.

They are of superior English make and are justly celebrated for their elasticity, durability and evenness of point. For sale by the trade generally.

To accommodate those who may wish to try these Pens, we will send a Sample Card, containing all of the 15 numbers, by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.

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A. STATIONERY DEPARTMENT. In this department we keep a very superior and carefully selected stock of Pens, Ink, Paper, Envelopes and the like usually found in New York stores, besides which we have Ladies' English and French Note Papers and Envelopes, London and Vienna Pocket Books, in great variety Pocket Cutlery, (first class) Initial Paper, etc., Visiting Cards and Monograms and the like promptly and cheaply furnished

B. BLANK BOOK DEPARTMENT.—In this department we include both the large variety of Account Books, to be found on our shelves, from the little pocket Memorandum to the Royal Russia Ledger, and the better class of books we make to order. We make books of any pattern to order in the best manner known to the trade, and never fail of giving satisfaction. Checks, Drafts, Notes and other similar work lithographed to order in all colors and styles.

C. PRINTING DEPARTMENT. With a practical experience of over 10 years in the printing business, *and owning our own presses and type*, we have facilities in this department of our business which enables us to combine promptness and cheapness with taste and excellence of execution beyond those usually afforded in one office.

We shall be happy to furnish estimates of all kinds of Blank Books and Printing. If inconvenient, to call at our office, a line by mail will secure our prompt attention.

For the Saturday Gazette.

QUESTIONINGS.

And if sometime you come again to greet
The little child, and find a woman grown,
stand ready to receive you as of old,
Will you rejoice and be in heart more glad?
Or will you let a few thoughts sadly stray
Back to the thoughtless girl you used to know,
Who only laughed, or jesting, lightly spoke
When you looked grave and would speak soberly
And vexed you with her "artful artlessness?"
Whom oft you chid, but seemed to chide in vain
Who would not always do your will—indeed
Preferred to mind her independent self.
But then again in low humility
As sweet and mild did seem as were the flowers
he always wore—trusting implicitly
The words you spoke, with earnest upward look.
Acknowledging herself in truth a child—
Until you puzzled were to understand
Her different moods—their meaning e'er to know
And left her—leaving it with coming years
To smoothly wind the tangled knotted skein
Of many threads, some dark, some bright, you thought,
Made up her character. So, if at last
You come again, and find that Time has wrought
The change you hoped, and that the childish ways
Have all been dropped somewhere along the road,
And that a woman, only, now it is
Who listens to your words with ease and grace;
Then when you talk with one who able is
To grasp the meaning of your deepest thoughts
And give them wisest answer, while she gains
Your high respect and shows she has at last
Learned when to yield and when to hold her own,
Will you be pleased? Will you be satisfied,
I ask? Will you forget the playful laugh
That once your only answer was, nor miss
The girlish smile, the waywardness you tried
In vain to mould—the maiden left behind
Among the shadows of the silent past?
Alone in twilight's dim embrace I muse;
Wond'ring, I only ask with doubting heart.

M. W.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Oct 20, 1874.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The American Institute is now holding its forty-seventh annual exhibition in the Rink, covering the block bounded by Second and Third avenues, and Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets. The American Institute is a regularly incorporated association with a permanent headquarters in the Cooper Union. It claims to have done considerable for the advancement of science and art, and no doubt has. The Rink is leased by the Institute for six years, at a cost of $20,000 a year. There are three acres under cover, and the ground rent alone is $13,000. When the exhibition is not taking place, the Rink is rented for various purposes. Barnum had it for a while; Weston walked there once; and Summer night Concerts, similar to Thomas' as far as the mixture of beer and music goes, were given there for a time. The expenses of the Institute, while the exhibition is in progress, which is generally for about two months, are $600 to $700 a day. The receipts are, however, enormous, and run $1,200 to $1,800 for the same length of time. The Institute supplies the power to run the machinery placed in the building. The engine that does all this work is of four hundred horse power. The mason work alone of this great engine cost $1,600.

IN THE RINK.

Goods are on exhibition from all parts of the United States and when licenses are applied for, exhibitors are allowed to sell. The place seems like some foreign *bon marche*. Upon entering, the first thing that strikes the eye is the fountain, with a basin forty feet in diameter, and stocked with fish and reptiles. The next thing the visitor beholds is the winning shell of the Columbia College crew. It is forty-nine feet eight inches in length, and weighs one hundred and fifty pounds. It hangs near the main entrance, and looks more like an immense segar than like a boat. The machinery department is one of the most complete in the building, and there is a better display than usual this year. The most interesting machines are, the one that makes a finished nail at every stroke of its hammer, and the other is the stone-breaking machine. Great big stones, twice as big as a man's head, are put into a cylinder, and with a few turns and groans, they drop out ground to the size of peas or to powder. A paper called *The Farm and Fireside* is printed in the building. Everything from writing the articles and setting the type and working off the edition, is done in full view of the people. The mystery of hair making is solved, for right in the very teeth of prejudice, hair is prepared and formed into switches for chignons. Among the other interesting operations are fancy stitching and sewing by machinery driven by steam power, glove making, billiard ball turning knitting machinery, chromatic printing, wood engraving, ivory carving, enormous clocks driven by electricity, wonderful type writing machinery, and a complete brush factory, in full operation. The art gallery is interesting, not only as an exhibition of fine photographic work but as a display of some of the most ridiculous pictures that were ever framed. The piano department is occupied by one piano, which is performed upon by any one who has assurance enough to sit down before a crowd of strangers and exhibit his skill. There was a boy playing there the other day, who with proper training might make a fine pianist. Usually, however, the persons who play the piano under such circumstances, are those whose repertoire consists of such pieces as "Silvery Showers," "Summer Murmurings," and the like. Pieces with rolling basses and chirping trebles, and much crossing of hands. A man on the first floor scares all of the small children by squirting perfume in their faces. Nearly all of the little creatures think he is pointing a pistol at them and cry most lustily. One could spend a week with great profit in examining the various articles exhibited. It is not often that the opportunity is offered of seeing how so many different things are made. That the attractions of the exhibition are appreciated is proved by the fact that it has from five to ten thousand visitors a day. Saturdays are the gala days. All the school children go there in the morning and afternoons, and all the mechanics and their wives and sweethearts in the evenings.

LITERARY NOTES.

I was about to say a few words concerning the bound volume of *St. Nicholas* but a letter from Charles Dudley Warner to the publishers of that magazine, chants its praise so much better than I could that I quote it in full. Mr. Warner and his wife spent the few last days before their departure for Egypt in this city, during which he wrote the following to Scribner & Co.

"The first year of the *St. Nicholas* more than fulfils the promise of its auspicious birth; and in the bound volume, with its glory of red and gold, we have what may be called a permanent addition to the literature of the young. I have watched the magazine every month of its existence and have seen its beauties of pen and pencil unfold, but I am surprised now that it becomes a book—and as handsome a book as St. Nicholas himself can hope to find on Christmas; by the variety and wealth of its contents. Never before, I think has so much literary and artistic talent co-operated in the service of children, and I will not resist the hearty impulse to say to you that you have made the best magazine for children of all ages I have ever seen; it is even more entertaining for grown people, than some of the quarterlies. I know the high ideal Mrs. Dodge had for it, and her desire that it should exert a sweet and ennobling influence in the households of the land. It has been made level with the comprehension of children, and yet it is a continual educator of their taste and of their honor and courage. I do not see how it can be made any better, and if the children don't like it, I think it is time to begin to change the kind of children in this country."

The name of Dr. Holland's new serial story which will appear in the January number of *Scribner's Monthly*, has been changed from the "Wheel of Fortune" to "The Story of Sevenoaks." It will be a tale of American life, and as the first title suggested, of the era of speculation. The illustrations will be made by several first-class artists. By the way, twelve thousand volumes of Dr. Holland's new poem, "The Mistress of the Manse," have been ordered in advance of publication.

"Wedding Garments," a new story by the author of "Lifting the Veil," will soon be published. It is of the same class of books as "Stepping Heavenward," and is pervaded by a deeply religious vein.

The series, Epochs of History, published in America by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., is meeting with an appreciative audience on this side of the ocean. The English edition is small and evidently intended for a text book, while the American edition is handsomer in binding and typography, and will prove an ornament to any library. This edition will receive important original additions when practicable, and there will be two entirely new volumes added. These new volumes will be on the American Revolution and the late civil war. They will be written by persons thoroughly posted on those subjects which are of such vital interest in this country.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Columbia College is one of the oldest in this country, and was founded in 1751. It was then called King's College and was situated down near Trinity church. After the revolutionary war, it was renamed Columbia College. Alexander Hamilton was among the early and distinguished students of this College. One of the strongest points of Columbia College is, that the President and Treasurer have it in their power to grant free tuition in cases where they think it advisable.

Until within a few years the students of the College have not made a systematic practice of rowing. The President has often recommended the practice, but the distance from the water, and the expense of boats and boat houses has caused the undertaking to be postponed from time to time. Finally, as late as 1873, the trustees provided for an annual appropriation, not to exceed $1,500, without special legislation, for the encouragement of rowing. One thousand dollars per annum is all that has been spent for this purpose, and the trustees are of the opinion that they could not have invested their money more wisely. It remains to be seen how many more students will be added to the College rolls in consequence of the recent victory at Saratoga. The fact is the number has been increased to a marked degree for several years past, for the intrinsic merits of the College are being universally appreciated.

There is a difference of opinion among the Professors of Columbia College as to the advantage of the recent victory of the oarsmen of that institution. President Barnard appears to have all the enthusiasm of a boy about the triumph, and thinks it will do wonders for the college. Some of the Professors, on the other hand, while they are proud of the victory, think that it will result in no marked advantage to the institution. They argue that a young man in looking about for a college wherein to finish this education, will hardly base his decision upon the muscular ability of its students. No doubt this is in true in a measure, but there are scores of young men who would be influenced more by that than by any other consideration.

Until the victory of the Columbia crew there were hundreds of people in this city who had not the slightest idea where the college stands. Now any man, woman or child can point out the exact spot.

FORTIFIED NEW YORK.

In sailing up or down the Bay, I have often gazed with curious eyes at the murderous looking fort and batteries that crown the hills on the northern end of Staten Island. The other day I was invited to join a party about to visit that warlike region, and my longfelt curiosity was gratified. In the trip down to Stapleton, one gets a pretty good idea of fortified New York. There is Governor's Island with its well-drilled troops, old Castle William, standing alone and looking so important and dignified, when a good broadside would crumble it to powder; Fort Lafayette, where J. E. Davis passed so many lonely hours, a mammoth cheese-box in appearance, and Forts Wadsworth and Tompkins and the batteries on the Island. It is doubtful if there is a finer harbor in the world than that on which New York is built, and notwithstanding its immense size, it is so well protected that an enemy's vessel could not approach the city without being completely riddled with shot and shell. The forts we visited were Tompkins and Wadsworth. From the Bay, Fort Tompkins has more the appearance of earthworks than that of a fort. We are so used to the old-fashioned round fort, that the outside appearance of the new kind is likely to deceive us. All one sees from the Bay is a hill covered with the greenest grass, and surmounted with magazines. The drains that cross and re-cross the hill cut it up into immense diamond shaped plots of grass.

INSIDE FORT TOMPKINS.

Fort Tompkins is named after the old Fort Tompkins, built near the present site, by a rich old Governor of New York, whose name it bore. The fort, of which Gen'l Q. A. Gilmore is the engineer, and Mr. J. Cockroft, foreman, has been in process of erection for the last eight years, and laborers are still at work upon it. We were shown about the place by a son of Mr. Cockroft's, who was born among the forts, and has lived there for twenty-six years. It would be hard to imagine anything more impregnable than Fort Tompkins. The masonry is of the most durable materials, and the walls forming the archways are of solid stone, three feet in thickness. There is half a mile of gloomy archways around the fort, with no light except that which struggles through the narrow loopholes. I should have been lost a dozen times if going through the place alone. One of the gentlemen of our party who had made drawings of the dungeons of Nuremburg, said that he could almost imagine himself in the old German prison, the construction of the vaults was so similar. Magazines are ranged at intervals around this dark passage, with their heavy doors and niches for lanterns. A dry ditch about forty five feet deep surrounds this side of the fort. Above the casements are the soldiers' quarters, which will accommodate eighteen hundred men. Each room has a large fire place and ventilator. The officers' quarters are on the other side of the fort and on the first floor. There is very little woodwork about the fort, and the whole building is made fireproof. We climbed upon the parapets and looked down upon Fort Wadsworth. The height is immense, and the men at the foot of the hill looked no bigger than Tom Thumb, and the piles of cannon balls seemed about the size of a dish of huckleberries. The gun platforms are all up but the guns are not mounted. Fifteen-inch Parrots, smooth bore will be used. These guns will throw a ball seven miles, but they will not do much damage further than five miles. Some time ago they were testing some of these guns from the North Cliff battery, as a Long Branch boat steamed gracefully down the Bay. The shot, of course, went away over the boat, but it caused the wildest alarm among the passengers. They thought the artillerymen had gone crazy or were drunk, and that the boat would be blown into a thousand fragments. Ladies fainted, and gentlemen offered up hurried prayers, while the engineer put on more steam, and they finally got far enough off to feel safe. One can hardly blame them for being frightened, for there are more cheering sights in the world than that of fifteen inch cannon balls flying over your head. There really was not the slightest danger, but the passengers were not in a position to appreciate that fact.

FORT WADSWORTH.

Fort Wadsworth, called Fort Richmond during the War, is almost on the water's edge and is surrounded by a moat now dry and overgrown with weeds. It is approached from the land side by a drawbridge. This fort, which has been built about twelve years, does not compare to Fort Tompkins in impregnability. It is more like the old-fashioned fort, although it is solid enough to defy a pretty determined attack. The three tiers of casemates, all open to the court yard, and the whole is surmounted by a parapet wall. There are two flights of stone stairs leading up into the casemates. Gun-carriages lie about the court-yard, and pyramids of cannon ball are placed at intervals on the grass. While one admires the substantial architecture of the forts and the science displayed in the invention of gun improvements, he cannot but shudder when he thinks that it is all for the purpose of taking human life. May it be many a long day before the gun of war will be heard from any of our beautiful forts.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Philharmonic Society opens its thirty-third season on the thirtieth of this month. The Society has its old and valued leader, Herr Carl Bermann, and a new but equally valued President, in Hon. Henry G. Stebbins. The coming season promises to be one of more than usual interest, for there are several new and important works on the programme. Among the pieces to be produced for the first time by this Society, are Schubert's symphony Opus, 140, arranged for the orchestra by Joachim Haydn's symphony in C, Minor, and Sphor's symphony in C. Minor. The first of these symphonies was introduced to an American audience by Theodore Thomas's orchestra. Of overtures there will be given Dietrich's "Normanenzug," Rubenstein's "Triumphale," and Bennett's "Paradise and the Peri." All the old favorites will be produced with enlarged orchestra and occasional solo talent. This society aims to give the best music at the lowest possible price, and by so doing to cultivate the taste of the community. That they have accomplished a great deal in this respect, there can be no doubt.

THE NEW TENOR.

Signor Carpi, the new tenor, like all the artists Mr. Strakosch has presented to us this year, is young and good looking. His first appearance was made in "Aida," and although a singer must have a good voice to make himself appreciated in that opera, the music is not calculated to show it off to advantage. Signor Carpi, however, made a good impression and excited genuine enthusiasm by the power and purity of his chest notes. If there is any one thing above another that the American opera goer adores it is a chest "C." A tenor might have the sweetest and smoothest voice in the world, but he would not satisfy our audiences unless he gave that adorable note. There is no excitement about a voice of even quality; we want to hear those bursts of song that reach the top of the scale. He soon discovered what it was that his audience wanted and he gave them his highest chest notes whenever there was an opportunity, and often when there was not. As I said before, Signor Carpi is a young man, and of course susceptible to applause, therefore there is great reason to fear that he will depend too much for success upon sudden outbursts rather than upon careful singing. His voice is clear, flexible, strong and of sympathetic quality, but not at all passionate. Carpi sang the music of his role beautifully and I run no risk in saying, that before he leaves this country, he will have sung himself into a strong and lasting popularity.

MME. POTENTINI.

The "dramatic *prima donna*" of this troupe is a fine actor, and a good singer. Her voice is of a very peculiar quality, and one cannot decide upon its merits until after hearing more than the first few notes. She acts particularly well, and there is nothing that is not pleasant to say about her.

HARD TIMES.

Notwithstanding the fact that most of the newspapers try to keep up a good heart by predicting better times, there seems to be no doubt among the business men of the city that this is going to be a very hard winter. Flats are more in demand than houses this Fall, and people who have boarded at hotels are looking about for rooms in private houses. Almost anything can be bought for ready money. Everything is for sale, but very little is sold. A person with a little money who can afford to buy and hold over until better times has a fine chance before him. The "want" columns of the daily newspapers were never as full as they are at present. People who have been in the habit of keeping three servants are doing with two, and those who have kept two find one as much as they can afford. The theatres are going to suffer more than anything else this winter, for people cannot afford luxuries when the necessities are beyond their reach. An old showman who has travelled with minstrel and variety troupes for years, told me the other day, that whereas his company used to take in thousands of dollars in a week, they are now only taking in hundreds.

Desultory.

NOTES ON ADVERTISING.

To cure dull times—apply an advertisement to the afflicted part.

A sign-board can't tell anything. It takes an advertisement to do that.

All who advertise do not get rich, but precious few get rich without it.

The world is full of advertising, yet every one wants to see what is new.

The world's memory is short. It will forget you if you do not jog it frequently.

The world is sure to find out an honest man; but it will find him out a great deal quicker if he advertises.

If you would note the changes of the season, watch the advertisements. Dealers in stoves don't announce their stocks in dog days, and dealers in linen suits become silent before Christmas.

Early to bed and early to rise
Will all be in vain if you don't advertise.

DOING MUCH.

Many persons seem to be always in a hurry, and yet never accomplish much; others never to be hurried, and yet do a great deal. If you have fifty letters to answer, don't waste time in looking over to find which one should be noticed first; answer the one you first lay your hands on, and then go through the whole pile. Some begin a thing and leave it partially completed, and hurry off to something else. A better plan is to complete whatever you undertake before you leave it, and be thorough in everything; it is the going back from one thing to another that wastes valuable time.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The work on the towers of the Brooklyn Bridge, though temporarily suspended for want of stone, will be pushed forward during the fall and winter as fast as possible. In nine or ten weeks from this time the Brooklyn tower will be finished and the New York tower advanced to a point above the spring of the arches. By this time next year the latter tower will also be finished, as well as the anchorages on both sides leaving the cables to be strung and the bridge completed some time in the summer or fall of 1877. The New York tower is completed to a point 150 feet above high tide, while that on the Brooklyn side is 243 feet high.

With reference to the security of the bridge and the length of the span the engineers say that whereas the span of the bridge across the Ohio at Cincinnati is 1,057 feet and the span of the East river bridge 1,592, the former bridge has only two wire cables while the latter is to have four. The Ohio cables are 12½ inches in diameter, and the East river bridge will be 16 inches. In fact, owing to these and other differences of construction, the latter bridge will be three times as strong as the former. The span of the Niagara bridge is 821 feet and an ordinary railroad train crossing it causes a depression of only three or four inches.

There is a bridge in France, over the Dordoune at Cubsac which has a single span of 1,640 feet, and there is now a proposal to construct a suspension bridge over the Hudson river at Anthony's Nose four miles above Peekskill, with a span of 1,665 feet.

Items of Interest.

St. Louis has erected a monument in honor of Nathaniel Lyon.

A. T. Stewart is going to build a mammoth hotel at Philadelphia, in anticipation of the centennial.

Brooklyn with its 400,000 inhabitants, does not boast of a single first-class hotel, depending upon New York to supply this demand.

A company with considerable capital has been organized for the manufacture of spades and shovels in St. Louis, where hitherto these implements were procured from Pittsburg and Eastern factories.

Jeff Davis' private effects, which were captured with their owner in Georgia at the close of the war, have just been restored to him. Among them was the historic petticoat, or water-proof, in which he was taken.

Miss Hulda B. Loud of Rockland, Mass., has prepared two lectures, which she proposes to deliver before lyceums. One is entitled "Breakers Ahead," the other, "Only a Girl."

Miss Emily Faithful is about to start a newspaper devoted to the interests of females engaged in trades and professions, entitled Women and Work.

The Detroit Board of Education has abolished the distinction of sex in the matter of teachers' salaries. The highest salary paid is $1,500.

The pulpit occupied by Henry Ward Beecher, during his ministry at Indianapolis, is to be sold at auction.

The highest inhabited spot in the world is said to be the Buddhist cloister at Harle in Thibet, where twenty-one priests live, at an altitude of 16,000 feet above the sea.

Morton, Bliss & Co., and Winslow, Lanier & Co., offered to take $2,384,000 of New York city stocks at 104¼, interest at 6 per cent. in gold or 7 per cent. currency. The former bid was accepted.

The International Postal Congress, at Berne, has resolved to recommend uniform rates of postage in all the territory embraced by the Postal Union.

The *Germania* (newspaper) at Berlin, states that the Pope has peremptorily refused to join the European Powers in the recognition of Spain.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., October 5.—The Presbyterian Ministerial Association passed a resolution to-day, adopting the Hymnal prepared by the authority of the General Assembly, and recommended its use in all congregations.

From the annual report of School Superintendent Sears, of Newark, N. J., it appears that there are twenty-one school houses in that city, which with the sites, are valued at $1,000,000. The average attendance during the ten and a half months the schools were open was 10,867. The average expense for each pupil was $18.18. There are twenty-three male and 200 female teachers employed in the city.

A United States Marshall having seized some furniture for a judgment debt, the debtor brought an action and recovered $150 on the ground that the furniture seized was exempt by statute. The law is, that in addition to bed, bedding, &c., furniture of the value of $200 is exempt.

The late Rev. Amos Brown, LL.D., of Havana, N. Y., bequeathed $4,000 to the church in his native town, Kensington, N. H., the income of which shall go towards the minister's salary; also to the same society $1,000, the interest of which shall be expended for books for a church circulating library.

The State of Maine sold a large lot of its timber lands at auction the other day. About 140,000 acres were disposed of at prices ranging from 35 cents to $1.30 per acre, and the right to cut timber and grass upon about 300,000 acres more was sold at from 27½ cents to $1.75 per acre. The total amount realized was about $150,000.

THE MENNONITES IN KANSAS.—The following paragraph is from the Lawrence, (Kan) *Journal* of Sept. 27: "There appears to be no mistake about the immense immigration of Mennonites into Kansas, of which the telegraph has been advising us for the past few days. Their advertisement in our local column for a large number of work horses, oxen, and cows, indicates business. About 2,000 of these people have come into the State in the last few weeks, and thousands more are on the way. They are a hardy, industrious, well-to-do class of people, and will be a valuable acquisition to our population." The advertisement referred to calls for 500 head work horses, 400 fresh milch cows, and fifty yoke work oxen.

The U. S. man-of-war Ashuelot has been cruising for a month in the waters of the Upper Yangtsze, and the results of this expedition appear to be in every way satisfactory. The Ashuelot went up the river for a distance of over 1,000 miles, or more than 360 miles above Hankow, and considerably above the point hitherto reached by foreign vessels. During the Ashuelot's stay at Ichang, courtesies were exchanged between the officers and Chinese officials, and a party from the ship went overland on an exploring expedition, and met with the greatest kindness and good feeling everywhere. On several occasions, during her voyage, great curiosity was displayed by the natives at the sight of the Ashuelot. At one time the assemblage on the banks was computed at 50,000 to 60,000, immense numbers having repaired to Ichang from the districts round to see the extraordinary visitor.